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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE RURAL DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1956



R. C. BARKER, M.B, B.Ch, B.A.O, D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INCLUDING

**REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
J. HUNT, C.R.S.I. AND MEAT AND FOODS INSP. CERT.**



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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(from June 1956)

Chairman: Councillor F. Rudder

Vice-Chairman: Councillor W.A. Robinson

Councillor S. Batty	Councillor W. H. Hibbard
Councillor G. W. K. Benson	Councillor B. Hird
Councillor W. R. Bowness	Councillor J. M. D. Holmes
Councillor G. P. Brooke	Councillor W. E. Horrocks
Councillor S. Brown	Councillor S. S. Housley
Councillor J. Camm	Councillor A. W. Leckenby
Councillor F. Cobb	Councillor R. M. Phillipson
x Councillor G. C. Cooper	Councillor C. Robinson
Councillor J. W. B. Fielding	x Councillor W. H. Underwood
Councillor A. J. Gilbert	Councillor A. E. Wingrove
Councillor G. R. Headland	Councillor R. O. Wright

x *Life Members.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health : Dr. R. C. Barker

Chief Public Health Inspector : J. Hunt, C.R.S.I. and Meat and Food
Insp. Cert. of Roy. San. Inst.

Additional Public Health Inspectors : D. Roberts, C.R.S.I.
E. Storr, C.R.S.I. and Meat and Food
Insp. Cert. of Roy. San. Inst.

Clerical :

Chief Clerk : Miss M. Johnson
Mrs. J. Elsom
Miss B. Cross
Miss Smithson (*part-time*)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHANCERY LANE,
RETFORD.

September, 1957

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
EAST RETFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the East Retford Rural District for the year 1956.

Statistics

Population. The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population of the Rural District was 21,160, an increase of 50 on last year.

The enumerated population at the census of 1951 was 21,561 and at the census of 1931 it was 19,506.

Births. The number of Live Births was 319 compared with 305 in 1955.

Deaths. Deaths from all causes totalled 237 as compared with 219 in 1955. The number of deaths of infants under one year was 5. There were no deaths from causes associated with pregnancy. Malignant disease was the cause of 33 deaths compared with 34 in 1955. Of these 8 were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus. The death rate from cancer of the lung and bronchus in the East Retford Rural District was 0.37 per thousand of the population as compared with a rate of 0.41 (provisional) for England and Wales. Accidental deaths totalled 14; of these, 4 were due to motor vehicle accidents. Tables relating to the above statistics will be found on pages 8 and 9.

Tuberculosis

There were 11 primary notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year (i.e. cases not previously notified) and 11 transfers from other areas. Two patients left the Rural District and there was one death. This means that on the 31st December, 1956, there were 19 more cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis than there were on 31st December, 1955.

The Mass Radiography Unit from South Yorkshire visited East Retford Borough in September and October, 1956. The number x-rayed, however, included adults and children from the Rural District, but separate figures are not available. I am giving the combined results of the survey later in my report.

Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis

The year 1956 saw the introduction by the Ministry of Health of a Poliomyelitis Vaccination scheme throughout Great Britain as part of the National Health Service.

Vaccination was offered to children born between the years 1947 and 1954 inclusive and the initial arrangements were made for vaccinations to be carried out until June 30th and then be suspended from July to November when they would be resumed.

It was pointed out that only a small number of the children in the eligible age groups could be vaccinated in this early period as there would not be enough vaccine.

The method of selection of children to receive vaccination was by a centrally determined plan to obtain an even spread throughout the age groups and was based on the month of birth, the months being chosen which would achieve this object.

In the East Retford Rural District, 164 children were registered by their parents to have this vaccination, and vaccination was started in May and continued until the end of June. It was resumed again in December. During 1956, 26 children in the East Retford Rural District received vaccination.

Inspection and Supervision of Food and Food Premises

In January, 1956, the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, came into operation.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, made under this Act also came into operation on the same date with the exception of certain provisions. These Food Hygiene Regulations, as their name indicates, are concerned with the hygienic handling of food. They give Local Authorities additional powers to secure a satisfactory standard of food hygiene in shops, restaurants, clubs, schools, stalls, canteens, and other public places where food is handled. They deal with the personal cleanliness of the food handlers, the cleanliness of equipment and the food rooms in which the food is prepared, stored, or exposed for sale, the protection of food from contamination and the action to be taken when food handlers are suffering from infectious disease. Other of the regulations give the requirements as to construction and maintenance of premises, the temperature at which certain foods must be kept, and the provision of facilities to ensure that the regulations can be complied with.

This new legislation does show that, at last, the dangers inherent in unhygienic food handling have been recognised. I feel that here, as in other matters, health education is very important. There is a need for food trade managements to recognise and to meet the need for training all food handlers. It is also important to interest the general public so that they will demand a high standard of food hygiene. This might well

start in school, the girls from which will later be the home caterers and the shoppers. The need for this education is emphasized by the poor results to the informal approach for the compliance with these Regulations.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Again I raise this matter because of its great Public Health importance. I am glad to say that the scheme for the parishes of North and South Leverton was started in the spring of 1956 and in view of the extensive housing development at Tuxford and East Markham required in connection with the new colliery at Bevercotes and the new power station at High Marnham it is expected that work will be authorised in the near future for the scheme in these villages. It was very disappointing to find, however, that the scheme for Everton and Mattersey had to be shelved due to the credit-squeeze. In my last report I gave the main points about sewage disposal in the Rural District which all added up to increased pollution over the last number of years.

In considering the necessity for a public sewage disposal plant the main points from a Public Health point of view are—

- (a) The possibility of pollution of public water supplies. This is always a potential danger but is specially important in the case under consideration. At Everton is situated the Council's Waterworks. The water is only 38 feet from the surface and there is no impervious strata above the water-bearing strata and the normal flow of the subsoil water from the village is towards the waterworks. Water consumption has increased so that there has to be increased pumping at the Everton Waterworks. This means that water may be drawn from nearer the surface without time being allowed for the beneficial effect of natural filtration through the sandstone ;
- (b) Another factor to be considered is whether a nuisance or considerable inconvenience is being caused. I think there is no doubt about this. Complaints are received protesting about the offensive smells and the terrible inconvenience and offensiveness of the whole system of conservancy disposal of sewage. Such smells may affect appetite and therefore indirectly affect health and of course there is always the risk of a pathogenic germ being in the sewage, e.g. typhoid ;
- (c) A third factor is pollution of the river.

I hope the above points show the urgent necessity for a public sewage disposal works at Everton and Mattersey.

Housing

Of the 64 improvement grants made by the Council during the year 31 were in respect of dwellings which were let or intended to be let. While it is good to see any property being improved, it would be desirable to see more of this work being done in houses which are let.

Again it is unfortunate that there were no householders to avail themselves of the provisions under the Housing, Repairs, and Rents Act,

1954, which aimed at assisting householders to bring their property into good general condition and maintain it in that condition.

Atmospheric Pollution

During the year the Clean Air Act, 1956, which is an Act to make provisions for abating the pollution of the air, was passed, and on the 31st December certain of the provisions came into operation. Air pollution has been causing increasing concern for some time now, but its effect on health was apparently recognised seven centuries ago when it was recorded that coal smoke had come to be regarded in England as a menace to health and for this reason the burning of coal was prohibited by edict of the King.

Public Health Inspectors

There was a change of name during the year. The Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Act, 1956, provided that Sanitary Inspectors shall in future be designated as Public Health Inspectors.

It is with pleasure I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and to the Members of the Council for their interest and support. I also thank the Chief Officers of the other departments of the Rural District Council and the members of the staff of the Notts County Council for their ready co-operation.

Finally in my own department I wish to record my thanks to the Public Health Inspectors and to the clerical staff.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ROSETTA C. BARKER,
Medical Officer of Health

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS

Area	111,024 acres
Registrar General's estimated population,, mid-year 1956	21,160
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1956 .	6,529
Rateable Value, June, 1956	£172,775
Sum represented by Penny Rate at 1st April 1956 .	£680

Vital statistics are calculated on estimated population given by the Registrar General.

Births					Total	Male	Female
Live Births — legitimate		..	..		301	173	128
— illegitimate		..	..		18	7	11
Still Births — legitimate		..	..		6	4	2
— illegitimate		..	..		1	—	1
					E. Retford	England &	
Birth Rate per 1,000 population					Rural	Wales ^x	
Live Births		..	..	..	10.15	15.60	
Still Births		..	..	..	0.32	0.37	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still							
births		..	..	....	21.47	23.00	
(x Provisional figures)							

Deaths	Total	Male	Female
All causes	237	119	118
Maternal Mortality	Nil		
Infantile Mortality (i.e. under 1 year) ..	5	2	3
Neonatal Mortality (i.e. under 4 weeks)	4	1	3

Death Rates	E. Retford Rural	England & Wales
Death rate (crude) per 1,000 population	14.70	11.70*
Maternal Mortality	Nil	
Infantile Death Rate:		
All infants per 1,000 live births ..	15.67	23.80
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	16.61	—
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	Nil	

		E. Retford R. District	England & Wales
^a Neontal Death Rate			
All infants per 1000 live births	..	12.53	—
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	.. .. .	13.28	—
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	.. .. .	Nil	—
(x Provisional figures)			

Causes of Death — 1956

Tuberculosis, respiratory	1
Tuberculosis, other forms	0
Syphilitic disease	1
Diphtheria	1
Whooping cough	0
Meningo-coccal infection	0
Acute poliomyelitis	0
Measles	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	20
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1
Diabetes	6
Vascular lesions of nervous system	34
Coronary disease, angina	24
Hypertension with heart disease	3
Other heart disease	42
Other circulatory disease	17
Influenza	4
Pneumonia	11
Bronchitis	9
Other disease of respiratory system	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	0
Nephritis and nephrosis	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, and abortion	0
Congenital malformations	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19
Motor vehicle accidents	4
All other accidents	10
Suicide	5
Homicide and operations of war	0
Total ..	237

Causes of Death in Children under 1 year					
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	2
Pneumococcal pneumonia	..	..	..	..	1
Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	1
Hydrocephalus-spina bifida	..	..	..	..	1

Death Rates of Children under 1 year over last 10 years		
Year	Legitimate	Illegitimate
1956	16.61	—
1955	27.49	—
1954	18.24	90.90
1953	30.76	—
1952	9.74	—
1951	31.25	83.33
1950	26.51	—
1949	26.31	—
1948	51.11	43.47
1947	32.25	—

Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus 1950-1956				
Year	Deaths		Death rate per 1,000 population	
	Males	Females	E. Retford R. District	England & Wales
1956	7	1	0.37	0.41
1955	1	2	0.14	0.39
1954	3	0	0.13	0.37
1953	5	0	0.22	0.34
1952	0	0	0.00	0.32
1951	6	0	0.27	0.30
1950	2	0	0.09	0.28

PREVALENCE & CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The total number of infectious diseases notified (excluding Tuberculosis) was 277 as compared with 357 in 1955.

Of these, 58 notifications were of dysentery (1 in 1955) and 5 of Food Poisoning (1 in 1955).

Below is a list of the notifications :

Diphtheria	1	Measles	108
Dysentery.....	58	Pneumonia	11
Erysipelas.....	1	Scarlet Fever	18
Food Poisoning	5	Whooping Cough ..	25

One case of Diphtheria, unfortunately fatal, was recorded in a two-year-old child as a result of postmortem findings.

Tables showing various details about notifiable infectious diseases during the year 1956, and a table showing the incidence of infectious disease over the past five years are given on pages 15—17.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln. 661 specimens were submitted to the laboratory for examination.

Vaccination and Immunisation

This was carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and by the Private Medical Practitioners.

Combined Whooping Cough and Diphtheria Immunisation :				M.O.H.	P.P. ^x
Primary Immunisation ..	..	..	..	101	103
Re-inforcing Doses ..	..	..	..	—	26
Diphtheria Immunisation :					
Primary Immunisation ..	..	..	..	51	45
Re-inforcing Doses ..	..	..	..	147	22
Vaccination against Smallpox :					
Primary Vaccination ..	..	..	..	23	88
Re-vaccination ..	..	..	..	11	12
^x M.O.H. Medical Officer of Health.					
P.P. Private Medical Practitioners.					

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

This was introduced into this country for the first time in 1956. During the year 26 children received vaccination by the Medical Officer of Health.

Tuberculosis

Table (a) shows the incidence of new cases and deaths as regards age and sex, and table (b) gives the position about Tuberculosis in the Rural District at the beginning and end of the year.

Mass Miniature Radiography. The South Yorkshire Mass Radiography Unit visited the East Retford Borough in September and October 1956. Below are given the results of the survey for which I am indebted to the Medical Director of the Unit. The figures given relate to both the Borough and Rural District. Figures for the three previous surveys are given for comparison.

Particulars	1956	1954	1952	1949
Total number of persons x-rayed	5,106	4,595	3,739	3,732
Active cases of Tuberculosis detected	8	3	5	8
Number of persons Mass x-rayed for first time	2,230	2,638	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available.

Table (a) — New Cases and Deaths

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2- 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3- 4 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
4- 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 years	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-35 years	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
35-45 years	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	4	7	1	—	—	1	—	—

Table (b) — Tuberculosis Register 1956

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
On register 31.12.55	96	75	171	33	37	70	129	112	241
Additions									
Primary Notifications	4	7	11	1	—	1	5	7	12
Posthumous Notifications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other areas	7	4	11	—	—	—	7	4	11
Returned to the Rural District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Additions	11	11	22	1	—	1	12	11	23
Deductions									
Deaths	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Left the Rural District	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Recovered	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	2	4
Diagnosis not confirmed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer to other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deductions	—	3	3	2	2	4	2	5	7
On register 31.12.56	107	83	190	32	35	67	139	118	257

Infectious Diseases Notified Month by Month — 1956

DISEASES	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	58	—	—	5	1	6	39	5	1	—	1	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Food Poisoning	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	108	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	19	61	24
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	11	—	1	3	—	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	18	3	2	—	2	4	1	—	—	1	—	3	2
Whooping Cough	25	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	6	5
Totals :	227	3	3	8	4	12	47	10	5	8	24	71	32

Infectious Diseases Notified in Age Groups — Admission to Hospital, and Deaths, 1956

DISEASES	At all ages	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 & over	Age Un-known	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Diphtheria	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(b)	1
Dysentery	58	1	1	12	3	2	15	13	-	5	3	1	1	1	1(a)	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	108	1	11	8	9	11	65	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	5	2	-	-	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	18	1	-	-	4	2	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5(a)	-
Whooping Cough	25	2	1	3	5	2	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals :	227	5	13	24	21	17	101	21	1	8	5	7	3	1	7	12

(a) Isolation Hospital, Doncaster; (b) Kilton Hill Hospital, Worksop.

Incidence of Notifiable Diseases over last five years

DISEASES	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	58	1	—	1	2
Encephalitis	—	1	—	1	—
Polio-Encephalitis	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	1	1	2
Food Poisoning	5	1	—	2	~
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	108	289	31	275	251
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	2	1
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	2
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	11	16	14	35	18
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	3	2
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	3	—	1	1
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	2	1	1	—
Scarlet Fever	18	17	21	—	21
Whooping Cough	25	26	37	172	18
Totals	227	357	105	494	318

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE RURAL DISTRICT

Water Supplies, Sewerage, Sewage Disposal, and Refuse Disposal are the responsibility of the Surveyor but these services have a very great public health importance.

WATER SUPPLIES

A piped water supply is available to 6,030 dwelling houses of the total of 6,529 houses in the Rural District. This works out at approximately 93 per cent of houses with a piped supply.

Routine bacteriological examination was carried out on 68 samples of public water during the year and all were satisfactory. No chemical analyses were carried out.

Samples taken from two private borehole supplies proved unsatisfactory on bacteriological examination. Following informal notices, arrangements were made before the end of the year for temporary supplies to be afforded from the Council's mains pending the provision of a permanent supply.

As regards works of construction carried out during the year and a proposed scheme for the extension of water supplies in the Rural District the Surveyor has given me the following particulars. "Four short inter-connection mains with appropriate by-passes were laid in the vicinity of the Council's reservoirs at Gringley-on-the-Hill at an approximate cost of £1,800 in order to reduce the amount of water going direct into supply from the rising main between the pumping station and the reservoirs and this improved the pressures in the north-east and Trent-side areas. During the year alternative schemes of supplying water to the new Power Station at Marnham, and to augment ordinary supplies in this area, were considered as a result of which the Council made application to the Ministry of Housing & Local Government to develop a new site for boreholes and reservoirs at Grove.

Approval was given to the sinking of a first borehole and work was actually commenced during the last week of 1956".

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Sewage Disposal in the East Retford Rural District is a mixture of water carriage and conservancy systems, the latter being predominant.

Post-war schemes for public sewage disposal works were proposed for a number of villages but so far few have been constructed. The only works completed at the end of 1956 was that for part of Misterton. The one for North and South Leverton is under construction and it is expected that approval will soon be given for the Tuxford and East Markham scheme on account of the development taking place at High Marnham Power Station and Bevercotes Colliery. Unfortunately after authority had been received to begin on the Everton and Mattersey plant, it had to be 'called off' owing to credit restrictions.

The emptying of privies and ashpits, pan closets and cesspools is

carried out in the parish of Tuxford by contract for the Council. Elsewhere disposal is carried out privately.

Conservancy systems of disposal must always be regarded as potential dangers to health, e.g. to water supplies and to food through contamination by flies, with the risk of spreading disease.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

In 53 of the 54 parishes of the Rural District house refuse collection is carried out by the Council. Collection is approximately once weekly and disposal is by means of semi-controlled tipping. In the remaining parish of Tuxford this service is by contract.

In connection with this service the Surveyor tells me that "difficulty continues to arise in replacing vacancies and the maintenance of an efficient labour force and with the steady trend of development of new collieries and power stations, this problem is not likely to ease. During the year a new refuse collection vehicle was purchased and has led to some improvement both in the frequency and general efficiency of collections. Amount of refuse collected in 1956 was approximately 5,425 tons".

PUBLIC MORTUARY

There is no Public Mortuary in the Rural District. By arrangement with the Borough Council, the Mortuary in the Borough is made available for use by the Rural District.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951

This provides for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. No action was necessary under this Act during the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT AND AIR POLLUTION

In July 1956 the Clean Air Act, 1956, received the Royal Assent.

The Clean Air Act, 1956 (Appointed Day) Order, 1956, brought into operation on 31st December, 1956, certain of the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

There is no instrument for recording atmospheric pollution in the Rural District.

HOUSING

In relation to housing the Local Authorities have duties under the Public Health Acts and the Housing Acts.

Under the Public Health Acts the main object is the discovery and abatement of nuisances.

Under the Housing Acts the duties include maintenance of houses in good condition, demolition of unfit houses, abatement of overcrowding, and provision of housing accommodation. A brief resume of these duties is given below together with action taken during the year.

HOUSING ACT, 1936

Part II of this Act lays on Local Authorities a duty to have their area inspected for unfit houses and to require their repair if capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable expense (*Section 9*), or if not fit, to order their demolition (*Section 11*), or to make a closing order (this latter under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953).

Action during the year was as follows:

Section 9. No formal action but 91 houses were dealt with by informal action.

<i>Section 11.</i> Number of houses represented as being unfit and incapable, at a reasonable expense, of being rendered fit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Demolition orders made	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Undertakings accepted not to use for human habitation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Consideration deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Number of houses demolished	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Number of closing orders made	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0

Part III of this Act deals with Slum Clearance. It gives the local authority power to declare an area to be a clearance area in which all buildings require to be demolished (*Section 25*). No action was taken under this Section.

Part IV (*Overcrowding*).

No cases of overcrowding were reported during the year.

Part V (*Provision of Housing Accommodation*).

New Dwellings:

New dwelling completed by the R.D. Council during the year 40

New dwellings under construction by the R.D. Council at end of year 32

In addition 40 houses were completed by private enterprise and 16 by Government Departments and at the end of the year a further 35 were under construction by private enterprise.

Housing Applications :

Number of families re-housed during the year	69
Number of applicants on Housing Department register at the end of 1956	330

HOUSING ACT, 1949

Among the provisions of this Act is one empowering Local Authorities to make grants for the improvement of dwelling houses by persons other than a Local Authority. Below is the work carried out under the appropriate section during the year.

Number of applications for grants	79
Number of grants approved	64
Total value of grants approved	£17,695. 10. 0

Of the 64 grants approved during the year 31 were in respect of dwellings which were let or intended to be let.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954

Part II of this Act provides for a repairs increase of rent in respect of controlled dwelling houses. No applications were received during the year in connection with this.

FACTORIES (Factories Act 1937)

District Councils have certain responsibilities in connection with the general health and welfare provisions in factories. These differ according to whether the factory is one in which mechanical power is used or one in which mechanical power is not used.

In the case of *non-power factories*, the duties of local authorities are contained in the following sections:

Section 1 — Cleanliness.

Section 2 — Overcrowding.

Section 3 — Temperature.

Section 4 — Ventilation.

Section 6 — Drainage of Floors.

Section 7 — Sanitary Conveniences.

In the case of *power factories* the local authority enforces only the provisions of Section 7 which deals with provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences. The other health provisions in this type of factory are the responsibility of H.M.s Inspector of Factories, who enforces in both types of factories the requirements relating to provisions and maintenance of suitable and sufficient lighting.

At the end of the year there was a total of 90 factories in the Rural District, of which 28 are non-power factories and 62 are power factories.

Tables giving prescribed particulars with respect to matters under Part I of the Factories Act, 1937, which are administered by the Rural District Council are given on pages 23 and 24.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	28	5	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	62	27	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	90	32	3	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Defects				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) —					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL :	3	4	—	—	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, which came into operation on January 1st, 1956, is an Act to consolidate the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies, and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, and the Food and Drugs Amendment Act, 1954.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, also came into operation on 1st January, 1956, subject to the deferment of certain of the provisions till July 1st, 1956. These regulations were made under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

This Act makes provisions for :

Composition and labelling of food and drugs.

Food unfit for human consumption.

Hygiene in connection with sale, etc, of food to the public.

Registration of premises and licensing of vehicles, etc, in connection with the sale of food.

Special provisions as to sale, etc, of particular food.

Food Poisoning.

Milk and Dairies.

Provision and regulations of markets.

Slaughterhouses and Knacker's Yards; Cold-air Stores.

Various types of authorities have duties in the enforcement of these provisions.

Below is given some of the provisions under the Sections.

Section 9. Deals with food unfit for human consumption.

Section 13. This section provides that the Ministers may make Regulations as to Food Hygiene and it is under this Section that the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, were made.

Section 16. Requires the registration of premises for the manufacture of ice-cream and of sausages, etc.

Section 23. Prevention of spread of disease by ice-cream.

Section 26. Notification to the Medical Officer of Health by Medical Practitioners of cases of food poisoning.

Section 27. Inspection and control of infected food.

Section 91. Powers of Sampling.

This section provides for the procuring of samples of food or drugs for analysis or for bacteriological or other examination.

The Notts County Council is the authority for this section and the Chief Inspector, Mr. Gregory, has kindly forwarded a report of the Public Analyst upon articles analysed. 114 samples were obtained and the results are given on page 28.

Examination of Food and Seizure of Unsound Food.

During the year there was one instance when it was found necessary to seize a piece of diseased meat from a butcher's premises and have it dealt with by a Justice of the Peace. Legal action was taken by the Council which was successful.

Milk and Dairies Regulations

Provision is made by regulations for :

- (1) the registration of milk distributors and dairy premises by the local authority ;
- (2) the registration of dairy farmers by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food ;
- (3) prescribing, in relation to milk of any description, such designation as the Minister may consider appropriate.

The relevant regulations are set out below together with the details for the year in the East Retford Rural District.

(a) *Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-54.*

Distributors of Milk :

Number of dairies (other than dairy farmers)	Nil
Number of distributors from premises other than dairies ..	9

(b) *Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-54.*

Tuberculin Tested is the only designation now permitted by these Regulations.

The following licences were issued by the Rural District Council :

Number of dealers' licences	6
Number of dealers' supplementary licences	2

(c) *Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949-1953 :*

Milk sold under the Special Designations Pasteurised and Sterilised respectively have to be treated by special methods and comply with certain prescribed tests.

Under these Regulations the following licences were issued by the Rural District Council :

Pasteurised Milk :

Dealer's licence	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Dealer's supplementary licence	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Sterilised Milk :

Dealer's licence	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Dealer's supplementary licence	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Slaughterhouses

There are no slaughterhouses in the Rural District. Slaughtering in the Retford area is mainly carried out at the Grove Lane Abbatoir in the Borough. This abbatoir is controlled by a joint sub-committee of the Borough and Rural District Councils.

There are two other privately owned slaughterhouses in the Borough.

By mutual arrangement between the Borough and the Rural District the Public Health Department of the Rural District carries out some of the meat inspection for the Borough. These duties accounted for 330 visits during the year.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

The provisions of these Regulations are enforced and executed by each local authority in their district. These Regulations were made under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, which provides that the Ministers may make such regulations as appear to them to be expedient for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with —

- (a) the sale of food for human consumption; or
- (b) the importation, preparation, transport, storage, packaging, wrapping, exposure for sale, service, or delivery of food intended for sale or sold for human consumption;

or otherwise for the protection of the public health in connection with the matters aforesaid.

When these Regulations came into operation, explanatory leaflets together with a letter from the Medical Officer of Health, were sent to all traders in the area.

Inspection and supervision of food premises are carried out by the Public Health Inspectors, but with ever-increasing commitments of the Public Health Department, it is difficult for as much time to be given to this work as it should have.

Details of inspections, etc, are given in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Food & Drugs Act 1955

Particulars of samples examined and/or analysed during the year ended 31st December 1956

Article	Number of Samples			Adulterated or sub-standard samples	
	Obtained	Genuine	Adult'd or Sub-Standard	Result of Examination and/or analyses	Remarks
Beans with Pork Sausage	1	1	—		
Cheese	1	1	—		
Coffee, Chicory Essence	1	1	—		
Custard Powder	1	1	—		
Cream	1	1	—		
Gin	1	1	—		
Glace Cherries	1	1	✗		
Herrings in Tomato Sauce	1	1	—		
Honey	1	1	—		
Ice Cream	2	2	—		
Jam	1	1	—		
Milk	88	79	9	The nine samples were found to be deficient of the prescribed standard due to natural causes.	Appropriate action has been taken in these cases.
Milk, Dried	1	1	—		
Peas, Canned	1	1	—		
Pepper, White	1	1	—		
Pickles	2	2	—		
Raspberries in syrup	1	1	—		
Salmon	1	1	—		
Sausage, Pork	1	1	—		
S.R. Flour	1	1	—		
Steak Pie	1	1	—		
Sweets	2	2	—		
Tonic Drink	1	1	—		
Tonic Food	1	1	—		
Totals	114	105	9		

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Medical Officer of Health:

Madam,

I have much pleasure in presenting my report on the work done during the year 1956. Below is a summary of inspections and visits carried out during the year.

Houses (Public Health Acts)	..	..	..	..	300
Houses (Housing Act, 1936)	..	..	..	..	389
Houses (Housing Act, 1949 – Improvement Grants)	..				511
Houses (Applications for tenancies)	..	..	..		24
Temporary Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	67
Food Premises	..	..	..	..	329
Food Complaints	..	..	..	..	2
Complaints and Nuisances investigated	..	..	..		197
Unsound Food	..	..	..	..	10
Knacker's Yards	..	..	..	..	13
Meat Inspection	..	..	..	..	330
Shops Acts	..	..	..	..	26
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	21
Factories and Workshops	..	..	..	..	32
Refuse Collection and Disposal	..	..	..	..	197
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	715
Infestation	..	..	..	..	41
Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	..	12
Water, Watercourses (including samples)	..	..	..	..	220
Drainage (including drain tests)	..	..	..	..	530
Interviews on sites: Housing	..	..	..	..	164
Food Premises	..	..	..	..	48
Others	..	..	..	..	106
Petrol Regulations	..	..	..	..	18
Attendance at Court, Inquiries, etc.	..	..	..	..	17
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	85
Total					4,404

Following is the detail of the work with action taken:

Dwelling Houses

1) Inspections under the Public Health Act	..	..	..	300
2) Inspections under the Housing Acts were carried out for the following purposes:				
Repair and demolition of houses	..	..	..	389
Improvement grants	..	..	..	511
Applications for Council houses	..	..	..	24
Interviews with owners other than at office	..	..		164

Sanitary and Housing Repairs and Improvements Effected

				<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Complied With</i>
Housing Defects					
Structural repairs to roofs, walls, etc.	..	..	..	12	10
Defective eavespouts and fallpipes	..	..	..	49	36
Defective chimney stacks	..	..	..	19	18
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	40	35
Defective roofs	..	..	..	46	31
Cooking ranges and fireplaces renewed or repaired				50	43
Washing coppers renewed or repaired	..	..	..	3	7
Defective outbuildings	..	..	..	14	24
Pointing to external brickwork	..	..	..	23	35
Windows repaired, renewed, or made to open	..	..	..	32	35
Sinks renewed or provided	..	..	..	36	29
Wall plaster repaired	..	..	..	67	49
Paving repaired or renewed	..	..	..	8	8
Drainage					
Obstructed drains liberated	..	..	..	13	8
Defective drains repaired	..	..	..	14	9
Leaking or overflowing cesspools and septic tanks				17	8
Drains renewed	..	..	..	61	63
Septic tanks provided	..	..	..	37	39
Sanitary Conveniences					
New pan closets provided	..	..	..	—	1
Privies and ashpits repaired	..	..	..	—	2
Water					
Water services repaired	..	..	..	11	10
New piped water supplies	..	..	..	6	2
Miscellaneous					
Offensive accumulations removed	..	..	..	5	6
Verminous premises disinfested	..	..	..	—	2
Smoke nuisance abated	..	..	..	2	1

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Number of Properties inspected

as a result of:	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Total
(a) Notification and/or complaint	7	137	5	149
(b) Survey under Act	25	—	11	36
(c) Otherwise (when visited primarily for other purposes) ..	32	361	250	643
x Total inspections and re-inspections	181	472	276	929

x This number includes inspections of a part-time rodent officer in addition to those by Public Health Inspectors.

During the year 193 properties were treated.

A charge of 8/- per hour to include cost of labour, materials, and travelling was made in respect of business premises.

Public Health Act, 1936

Moveable Dwellings:

New Licences issued during the year	..	..	..	4
Existing Licences renewed	..	..	..	27
Licences withdrawn	..	..	..	1
Licences refused	..	..	..	3

Atmospheric Pollution

Attention has had to be called during the year to the emission of excessive quantities of smoke from a former war-time hostel being used as emergency hostel accommodation by a firm employed on a large Government contract.

The fault appeared to be due to incorrect stoking and wrong types of fuel, and the necessary steps were immediately taken to abate the nuisance.

Food Hygiene Regulations

The following is a summary of the various food premises in the Rural District:

Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes	..	..	..	16
Grocers and General Shops	..	..	..	87
Sugar Confectionery	..	..	..	8
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	67
Fruiterers, Greengrocers	..	..	..	3
Butchers (including cooked meats)	..	..	..	16
Fish & Chips	..	..	..	7
Bakehouses	..	..	..	5
Private Hotels, Boarding Houses	..	..	..	2
Factory and Shop Canteens	..	..	..	4
Hospitals, Institutions, Nursing Homes, etc.	..	..	..	2
Clubs and Similar Premises	..	..	..	6
Public and Private Schools	..	..	..	2
School Kitchens	..	..	..	10
Schools (meals served)	..	..	..	30
Ice-cream Manufacturers	..	..	..	1
Total				266

Of these premises 53 are registered for the retail sale of wrapped ice-cream.

Two hundred and fifty-six inspections and 73 re-inspections were made of food premises, and informal notices were served on owners and/or occupiers in respect of the following :

	Number Served	Complied with
Provision of impervious surfaces to walls and/or ceilings	2	2
Provision of adequate means of lighting and ventilation	1	1
Provision of sinks (inc. wash-hand basins) and drainage	15	3
Provision of hot and/or cold water	19	3
Provision of impervious surface to work tops, etc.	1	—
Provision of sanitary accommodation	3	—
Provision of 'Now Wash Your Hands' notices ..	5	—
Provision of clothes lockers	3	—
Provision of scrubbing brush, soap, and towel ..	7	—
Provision of covered display cabinets	6	—
Provision of suitable storage containers for inedible offal, etc.	1	—
Inadequate public sanitary accommodation to licensed premises	1	—
Cleansing choked drains	2	1
Clearing accumulation of refuse	1	—
Exclusion of domestic animals from food rooms	1	—
Rat-proofing food rooms	1	—
	<hr/> 69	<hr/> 10
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Discussions took place with the majority of occupiers of premises with a view to improvements being effected in the handling of food and general education of food handlers.

It is extremely difficult to arrange for central courses of educational talks to foodhandlers in a large scattered Rural District, but it is considered that general discussion with fairly regular inspections to premises, largely run as family businesses, will effect considerable improvements.

Examination and Seizure of Suspected Food.

During the year it was necessary on one occasion to seize diseased meat at a butcher's premises.

No other food was condemned during the year.

J. HUNT,

Chief Public Health Inspector

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

Notts County Council

The Notts County Council provides the following Personal Health Services under Part III of the Act.

1. The Care of Mothers and Young Children.
2. Health Visiting.
3. Domiciliary Midwifery.
4. Home Nursing.
5. Prevention of illness, care and after-care of persons suffering from illness.
6. Home Help Service.
7. Ambulance Service.
8. Immunisation and Vaccination.

The County Council is also responsible, as the Local Education Authority, for the School Health Service, and it also provides a Welfare Service for the Aged and for Handicapped Persons.

I am indebted to Dr. C. W. W. Jeremiah, County Medical Officer and Principal School Medical Officer for the particulars of the Personal Services in the Retford area.

The Care of Mothers and Young Children

Antenatal and Child Welfare Clinics were held in eight villages.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre formerly held at the Memorial Hall, Misson, was closed on 23rd February, 1956. The County Council now provides transport to take mothers and children from the Misson area to the Child Welfare Centre at Harworth on alternate Monday afternoons.

A list of the Centres and the times of attendances are given on pages 35 and 36. The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in the Market Square, Retford, is available to those parents living in the nearby villages.

Your Medical Officer of Health attends some of the Centres.

Health Visiting

A list of Health Visitors serving the Rural District is given on page 37

Domiciliary Midwifery

Mothers may have their babies at home or in hospital, this depending on various factors, medical and social. If the mother has her baby at home, then she is usually attended by a midwife who will call in a doctor if required, this usually being the family doctor.

Home Nursing

This is a service which provides for the nursing at home of chronic patients and of the less serious forms of acute illness where the family doctor requests it. It is carried out by the Retford and District Nursing Association.

A list of Midwives, District Nurses, and District Nurse-Midwives is given on pages 38-40.

Home Help Service

This most useful service provides domestic help where, on account of illness, age, or other domestic reasons, it is required.

The Office is in Chancery Lane, Retford. Tel. Retford 419.

Ambulance Service

The Ambulance Station is situated in the Retford Borough, and the vehicles comprise four ambulances and two dual purpose vehicles which will carry six sitting cases or three sitting cases and one stretcher case.

The Station Supervisor is Mr. G. West.

Office: Exchange Street, Retford. Telephone Retford 400.

Immunisation and Vaccination

Vaccination against Smallpox and Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough and now Vaccination against Poliomyelitis is carried out by your Medical Officer of Health and by the general medical practitioners of the district.

School Health Service

School Clinics are held at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Market Square, Retford, on Mondays and Fridays, from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Your Medical Officer of Health is in attendance every Friday.

Dental Clinics for expectant and nursing mothers and for pre-school and school children are held in the Market Square Centre. Treatment is by appointment.

Welfare Service for the Aged and for Handicapped Persons

District Welfare Officer: Mr. J. Barrow, Grove Street, Retford.
Telephone Retford 232.

Hospital and Specialist Services

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board is the authority responsible for the provision, under Part II of the National Health Service Act, of the hospital and specialist services in this area. There are three hospitals —

Worksop Victoria Hospital;
Worksop Kilton Hospital;
Retford Hospital.

and the Worksop and Retford Hospital Management Committee is responsible for the day-to-day administration of these hospitals.

Attendances at Maternity and Child Welfare Centre — 1956

Village	New Cases	Total Attendances	Medical Consultations
Dunham-on-Trent : C.W.C. A.N.C.	20 3	506 4	184 4
Gringley-on-the-Hill C.W.C. A.N.C.	18 5	197 23	108 23
Mattersey : C.W.C. A.N.C.	26 12	521 47	139 47
Misterton : C.W.C. A.N.C.	36 2	625 8	121 8
Ranskill : C.W.C. A.N.C.	36 9	342 24	122 24
South Leverton : C.W.C. A.N.C.	41 4	453 10	142 10
Tuxford : C.W.C. A.N.C.	33 5	798 30	184 30

**HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY NOTTS COUNTY COUNCIL
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES — CLINICS**

CENTRE	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
Dunham-on-Trent Women's Institute				A.N.C. Monthly: 2.0-4.30 p.m. C.W.C. Fortnightly 2.0-4.30 p.m. *	—
Gringley-on-the-Hill Church Room	—	—	—	C.W.C. Fortnightly 2.0-4.30 p.m. *	A.N.C. Monthly: 9.30-12 noon *
Mattersey Community Buildings	—	—	—	C.W.C. Fortnightly 9.30-12 noon *	A.N.C. Monthly 9.30-12 noon *
Misterton Victoria Institute	—	A.C.N. Monthly 2.0-4.30 p.m. C.W.C. Weekly 2.0-4.30 p.m. *	—	—	—
Ranskill Church Hall	—	—	—	A.N.C. Monthly 2.0-4.30 p.m. C.W.C. Fortnightly 2.0-4.30 p.m. *	—
South Leverton The Institute	—	*	—	A.N.C. Monthly 2.0-4.30 p.m. C.W.C. Fortnightly 2.0-4.30 p.m. *	—
Tuxford Old Grammar School	A.N.C. Fortnightly 9.30-12 noon C.W.C. Weekly 2.0-4.30 p.m. *	—	—	—	—

A.N.C.— Antenatal Clinic. C.W.C.— Child Welfare Clinic. * Medical Officer attends alternate sessions.

List of Health Visitors Serving the Rural District of East Retford

<i>Parishes Covered—</i>		<i>Name of Health Visitor</i>
Beckingham Everton Gringley-on-the-Hill Finningley	Misterton Scaftworth Walkeringham West Stockwith	Miss G. Creasey, Haxey Road, Misterton.
Askham Bevercotes Drayton, West Elkesley Gamston	Markham, East Markham, West Marnham Normanton-on-Trent Tuxford	Miss E. Frazer, Newcastle Street, Tuxford.
Babworth Barnby Moor Lound Ranskill	Scrooby Sutton-cum-Lound Torworth	Mrs. M. Seymour, 151 Netherton Road, Worksop.
Mattersey	Mattersey Thorpe	Miss R.E. Hermes, No. 3 Flat, 'Lorne House', Queen Street, Retford. Tel. Retford 831.
Bothamsall	Haughton	Miss E. Raithby, Greentops, 14 Robin Hood Avenue, Edwinstowe, Notts.
Bole Clarborough Clayworth Cottam Darlton Dunham-on-Trent Drayton, East Eaton Fledborough Grove Headon Hayton Leverton, North Leverton, South	Littleborough Laneham Ragnall Rampton Saundby Stokeham Sturton-le-Steeple Treswell West Burton Wheatley, North Wheatley, South Wiseton Welham	Miss D. Rutland, 39 Myrtle Street, Retford.

List of Midwives and District Nurse Midwives and District Nurses serving the Rural District of East Retford

Midwives

Parishes Covered

Name

Welham	Mrs. Renshaw, 125 Northfield Way, Retford Telephone No. Retford 718.
Hayton	Miss K. Berry, 9 Richmond Road, Retford. Telephone No. Retford 197.
Mattersey	Mrs. Hall, 3 Priory Close, Mattersey. Telephone No. Wiseton 257.
Everton	Mrs. J.L. Ashworth, 2 Fairway, Westhill, Retford. Telephone No. Retford 2157.
Scaftworth	
Finningley	
Clayworth	
Grove	
Bothamsall	Mrs. Outram, 4 Sherwood Road, New Ollerton. Telephone No. New Ollerton 266.
Haughton	

District Nurse Midwives

Babworth	Mrs. F.A. Lovock, Bridge House, Ranby. Telephone No. Retford 413.
Ranby	
Scofton	
Elkesley	
Gringley-on-the-Hill	
Clayworth	
Wiseton	Mrs. E. Weaver, 'Ellison', Bawtry Road, Gringley-on-the-Hill. Telephone No. Wiseton 288.
Beckingham	
Saundby	
Bole	
North Wheatley	
South Wheatley	
Rampton	
Treswell	
North Leverton	Mrs. M. Snowden, 16 Treswell Road, Rampton. Telephone No. Rampton 264.
South Leverton	
Cottam	
Sturton-le-Steeple	
West Burton	
Grove	

District Nurse Midwives (*continued*)

Tuxford
West Markham
Egmanton
West Drayton
Gamston
Rockley
Markham Moor
Milton
Eaton
Bevercotes
Laxton

Miss M.I. Barrett,
138 Lincoln Road, Tuxford.
Telephone No. Tuxford 212.

Barnby Moor
Ranskill
Scrooby
Serlby Estate
Torworth
Sutton-cum-Lound
Lound

Mrs. M.L. Kidd,
The Beeches, Ranskill.
Telephone No. Ranskill 219

Walkeringham
Misterton
West Stockwith

Miss K.M. Christian,
1A Hillside Avenue, Station Street,
Misterton. Telephone No. Misterton 298

East Markham
Askham
Dunham-on-Trent
Stokeham
Laneham
Darlton
East Drayton
Ragnall
Fledborough

Miss E.L. Higginbottom,
9 Byron Close, Darlton.
Telephone No. Dunham-on-Trent 271

Marnham
Skegby
Normanton-on-Trent

Miss Busby,
4 Barrel Hill, Sutton-on-Trent.

District Nurses

	Miss M. Carter, 16 Osberton Road, Retford. Telephone No. Retford 457.
Clarborough Welham Hayton	Mrs. L.N. Pearson, 12 Victoria Road, Retford. Telephone No. Retford 545.
	Mrs. J.M. Wylie, 5 Millfield Close, Ordsall, Retford.
Mattersey Everton Scaftworth, Finningley Misson	Mrs. P.R. Tomlinson, 3 Coronation Avenue, Misson. Telephone No. Bawtry 340.
Bothamsall Haughton	Mrs. Hagrell, 37 Alder Grove, New Ollerton.

INFECTIONOUS DISEASES 1956

[illegible]

